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General

1. Prior to 1950, military leaders in South Vietnam were concerned only with military matters and political commissars dealt exclusively with political matters. Early in 1950, however, political and military controls were combined. All military decisions must now be approved by the political commissars, all of whom are members of the Lao Dong Party.
2. Freedom of movement no longer exists in Democratic Republic of Vietnam (DRV)-controlled areas. Persons desiring to go from one village to another are required to explain satisfactorily why a move is necessary before they are given a written authorization. A tight control service prevents circumvention of this regulation. As a further check, residents of a village who encounter a stranger are required to report his presence and activities to the Surete post, one of which is located in every village. This system effectively prevents the growth of an anti-Communist movement.

Organization

3. Nambo is now divided into six zones, including one special zone, under the overall control of Le Duan, Secretary-General of the DRV Front in Nambo.
4. The following individuals, all Communist cadresmen, direct activities in the various zones as indicated.

a. Le Duc Huy, aka Le Duc Tho - Zone 7

b. Nguyen Chanh - Zone 8

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- c. Le Hung - Zone 9
- d. Huynh Van Can - Zone 10
- e. Tran Van Chau - Zone 11
- f. Le Thai Duc - Saigon-Cholon Special Zone

These cadresmen form the Executive Committee of the Lao Dong Party in Nambo. Le Hung, Tran Van Chau, Le Thai Duc, and Le Duan are originally from Central Vietnam.

5. To maintain the appearance of democracy, local individuals are assigned to posts of apparent importance, whether or not these persons are tried and true Communists. This keeps the local populace relatively contented and unaware of the ultimate Communist control. The official membership of the Lao Dong Party in Nambo is approximately 15,000. Non-official membership is 20,000.
6. The Lao Dong Party headquarters in Viet Bac maintain control in Nambo both by radioed instructions and by the sending of missions every three months. Recently a 14-member mission headed by Tran Van Mai visited Nambo. Mai is a high-ranking cadresman and a member of the DRV Central Committee.
7. Other Nambo Personalities
 - a. Tran Van Tra - Communist cadresman and military head of Zone 9.
 - b. Pham Ngoc Thach - President of the Resistance-Executive Committee of Nambo and chief of the Saigon-Cholon Special Zone.
 - c. Muoi Tri - Commander of a regiment in Zone 7.
 - d. To Ky - Commander of a regiment and sub-chief of Zone 7.
 - e. Hoang Minh Tri - Communist cadresman; special envoy of the Nambo Communist Front.
 - f. Ngo Hong Gioi¹ - Commander of a regiment in Zone 7.
 - g. Huynh Van Nghe¹ - Military chief of Zone 7.
8. Tran Van Giau no longer has any influence in Nambo, chiefly because of his failure to use energetic measures in carrying out his assignments. 25X1
9. Economic Situation. The economic situation in Nambo is satisfactory because of the ample rice production and the ability of the DRV to transport it by means of the inland waterways.
10. Health Conditions. Much sickness, particularly malaria, exists among the DRV in Nambo because many are forced to live in unhealthy forests and marshy plains. There is a great shortage of medicines. Medicines are available to the DRV in but transportation is difficult. There are nine or ten French-trained doctors in Nambo, and classes are being conducted to train additional medical personnel. There is only one hospital in each zone; consequently hospital care is largely limited to the seriously wounded. None of the hospitals have modern equipment.
1. contrary to press reports, Ngo Hong Gioi and Huynh Van Nghe are still alive and at large. According to available information, Gioi had been given a ten-year jail sentence by the DRV for refusing to join the Lao Dong Party.

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